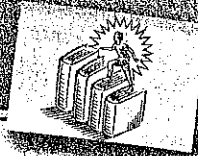


Active READING GUIDE

from ***La Relación*** by Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca (page 62)

Cabeza de Vaca's *La Relación* provides insight into how Europeans viewed the indigenous people of the Americas. In this excerpt, the narrator characterizes them in different ways. Although he speaks of their generosity, his bias against them is also evident. As you read, complete the chart below, noting the narrator's positive and negative characterizations of the indigenous people.

Positive Description	Negative Description

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

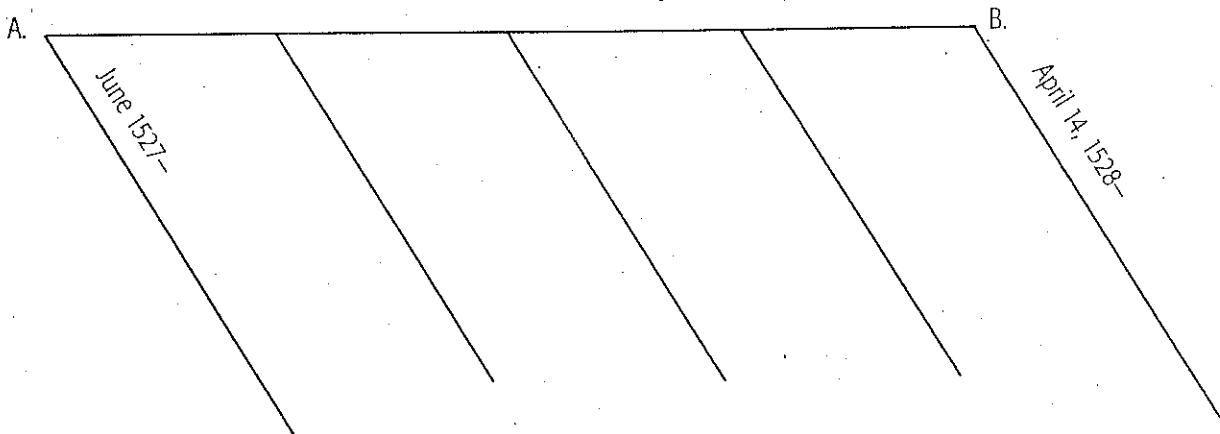
from *La Relación* by Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca (page 62)

Sequencing Events

A **time line** shows the sequence in which events take place. Making a time line can help you understand and remember the order in which events in a narrative take place. The time line below shows two dates in the Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca's journey to the New World. Many things happened between those two dates.

Exercise A First, reread the selection from *La Relación*. Then find at least three events that took place on the journey. Add them to the time line. Use your time line to help you compare ideas with a partner. Add any events that you do not have.

The Journey of Cabeza de Vaca



Exercise B Write a summary of the selection on the lines below. Remember to use dates and words that indicate sequence.

Example: In 1527, ... Then ... Finally,

Vo·cab·u·lar·y

PRACTICE

from La Relación (page 61)

VOCABULARY

ration *n.* fixed portion or share

rouse *v.* to awaken from sleep

revive *v.* give new strength and vitality, or to bring back to consciousness

embark *v.* to set out on a venture

EXERCISE A Words in Context

Write the word from the word list that belongs in the blank in each sentence.

1. He was in such deep slumber that my loud call did not _____ him.
2. After months of planning our journey, we were ready to _____.
3. During the war, each family received a daily _____ of food and water.
4. I am hungry and hot, but dinner and a cool shower should _____ me.

EXERCISE B Applying Meanings

Write the vocabulary word that completes each poem.

1. There's no reason to dally any longer.
Our good-byes have all been said.
Life is full of new adventures.
Let's _____. Full speed ahead!

2. Meat was scarce,
Though I must confess:
I ate my _____;
Then I ate the rest.

3. The sun baked down upon us
As we labored in the field.
We sang to _____ our spirits;
To fatigue we would not yield.

4. Each morn, Oh Glorious Sun,
You send your golden beams
Into my room, across my bed,
To _____ me from my dreams.

EXERCISE C Responding to the Selection

On the back of this sheet, write a conversation that the Native American people might have had among themselves to determine how to help Cabeza de Vaca and his remaining crew after their boat capsized. Use at least TWO of the vocabulary words in your conversation.

The **narrator** tells what happens in a story. In nonfiction, narrators recall what they consider important and relate events in a way to suit their own purposes.

Quote lines from the excerpt from *La Relación* to create an overview of Cabeza de Vaca based on the way he narrates these different parts of his story.

1. Reaching land
2. Encounters with Native Americans
3. Fears

Rewrite the events on page 62 in *La Relación*, using the sailing master as narrator.

from *La Relación***Interacting** with Text) **Analyzing Mood**

The mood of a literary work is its atmosphere or emotional quality. An author can create a particular mood through word choice, subject matter, setting, and tone.

EXERCISE A. Read the following passage from *La Relación*. Notice the mood that the author creates.

Since the surf was very rough, the sea wrapped all the men in its waves, except the three that had been pulled under by the boat, and cast them on the shore of the same island. Those of us who survived were as naked as the day we were born and had lost everything we had. Although the few things we had were of little value, they meant a lot to us.

It was November then and the weather was very cold. We were in such a state that our bones could easily be counted and we looked like the picture of death.

EXERCISE B. Read the following items. Follow the directions for marking the text. Then use the text you have marked to help you answer the questions or list terms on the lines provided.

1. Circle words and phrases in the passage that indicate where and when the action takes place. What is the setting of the passage? _____

2. Underline words and phrases in the passage that help set a particular mood. List these on the lines provided. _____

3. According to the passage, what is the condition of the men? _____

EXERCISE C. Read the following questions. Circle the letter before the correct answer.

- What mood does the author create with the setting?
 - cautious
 - lazy but happy
 - cold and lonely
- What is a good description of the topic of the narrative?
 - adventures in the New World
 - hardships endured while exploring a new land
 - how to negotiate with people from another culture

**SELECTION QUICK CHECK****Score**from ***La Relación*** by Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca (page 62)

Use complete sentences to answer the following questions.

1. What do the sailors do when they first reach land? _____

2. Why does Lope de Oviedo think he is in a Christian country? _____

3. What do the native inhabitants promise to do for Cabeza de Vaca and his men? _____

4. What happens when the explorers set out the next night? _____

5. Why do the native inhabitants light fires along the way to their lodges? _____

